

GERMAN ATTACK ON VERDUN FRONT VAIN

Infantry Advances Twice to Assault on the Right Bank of Meuse.

BIG GUN DUEL RAGING

Raids Attempted by Invaders on British Lines Are Unproductive.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Twice yesterday evening German troops attacked at Verdun, and both times they were thrown back without reaching the French trenches. "Our lines were maintained without break," the French War Office report says. The artillery duel is still raging.

The assault was expected, for during Saturday night and most of Sunday the French positions on the right bank of the Meuse won in the great December offensive had been battered by German guns. The infantry attack was directed at French positions northeast of the Caurieres wood, which form a salient.

Heavy artillery fire was kept up by the Germans to-day on the right bank of the Meuse, particularly near the Caurieres wood and near Douaumont. Throughout last night they bombarded Popper Ridge, two miles south of Caurieres wood, a position which is also in French hands as a result of the December attack.

The French report:

The French afternoon official statement follows:

On the right bank of the River Meuse, after a violent bombardment, German troops attacked yesterday evening on two different occasions the trenches to the northeast of Caurieres wood. The fire of our artillery, together with that of our machine guns, checked these enemy attacks, and our lines were maintained without break. Artillery fighting proceeded actively during the night in the sector of Cote du Poivre.

In Lorraine and in Alsace there have been patrol encounters. The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front.

To-night's statement by the French War Office is as follows:

The day was relatively calm except on the right bank of the Meuse, where the artillery activity was very spirited in the sectors of Douaumont and Caurieres wood, and in the Vosges in the Chapelle sector.

Raids on British Lines.

Raids and artillery engagements on the British and Belgian sectors of the western front are described in the following official statement:

British.—An enemy raid was attempted last night north of Arras. It failed, with losses and without the enemy entering our trenches.

This evening another attempt made against our trenches northeast of Ploegsteert wood was also unsuccessful. We secured some prisoners last night and to-day as the result of bombardment and bombing encounters in the neighborhood of Grand Court, Neuville-St. Vaast, Fauquissart and Wytschaete.

Artillery activity by both sides has taken place during the day south of the Somme and in the neighborhood of Serre and Ploegsteert. Opposite Arras our heavy artillery caused an explosion in the enemy's lines.

Belgian.—Lives and with field and trench artillery took place in the region of Het Sas. There was a reciprocal bombardment on the rest of the front.

German.—Near Lens a minor British attack was repulsed in a hand grenade engagement.

Near Bessoux and east of Pont-a-Mousson, reconnaissance detachments brought back several prisoners and one machine gun from short incursions into hostile positions.

CANADA'S QUOTA 434,539 MEN.

Has Recruited 120,000 More Than Force Asked by England.

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—Canada has recruited an army of 434,539 men for the war, 120,000 in excess of the force Great Britain asked the Dominion to contribute at the beginning of the conflict, Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister, said in a statement today. Of this number 175,000 have seen active service, with casualties of 70,000.

Prime Minister Borden said Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, former Minister of Militia, was entitled to great credit for the dispatch of 33,000 men, trained and equipped, within six weeks after war was declared, but he demanded a complete statement of the charges made by Gen. Hughes while Minister of Militia that the Government had hampered his work; that the first contingent would not yet have left Canada if he had relied on the passage of orders in council, and that the departure of the second contingent was delayed four months while the Minister haggled over acceptance of the lowest tender for motor transport equipment.

WAR EXPORTS OF \$970,000,000.

Cartridges, Explosives and Firearms Alone Total Vast Amount.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Exports of munitions from the United States to the Allies since the war began have approached \$1,000,000,000 in value. Figures compiled to-day by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce show that the heaviest month's shipments of war supplies went forward in November, when the total was more than \$80,000,000.

In the two years and a half of the war this country has shipped across the ocean cartridges valued at \$35,000,000, gunpowder valued at \$55,000,000, other explosives, \$45,000,000, and firearms, \$60,000,000.

KILLS HIMSELF IN THEATRE.

Suicide Thought to Be Douglas Fraser of Saskatchewan.

A man supposed to be Douglas Fraser of Regina, Saskatchewan, went to the Hippodrome yesterday about a half hour before the afternoon performance, purchased a seat in the last row of the orchestra section and shortly after he had been ushered to his place drew a Colt's automatic from his pocket and shot himself through the heart.

Hardly more than 200 persons were in the auditorium at the time. There was some excitement and a few started for the exits, but were calmed by attendants. The body was removed to an upstairs room and from there to Nicholas Brown's undertaking rooms at 1272 First avenue. There was no delay in starting the matinee.

In the man's pocket were a registry card bearing the name Douglas Fraser and the Canadian address, a newspaper clipping containing the picture of Lieut. A. W. Fraser, D. S. O., and several bills. The initials "D. F." were embossed on the inside of his heavy overcoat.

TELLS WHY PORTUGAL FIGHTS.

Says Germany Attacked in Africa Without Declaration.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—An official white book has been issued by the Portuguese Government detailing the causes leading to Portugal's entry into the war. It says: "While on the one hand Portugal was the ally of England for six centuries and offered England her aid at the outbreak of the war, on the other hand Germany made war on Portugal in Africa without previously making a declaration of war, and German submarines sank Portuguese steamers in the Atlantic without notice. Portugal then, being in serious difficulties about food supplies, decided, after full consultation with Parliament and all competent legal authorities, to requisition seventy-two German vessels which had taken refuge in Portuguese ports."

"The Portuguese Government never proclaimed its neutrality, because in its character of the ally of England and the friend of France it considered itself bound to the States which were defending civilization by obligations of a moral and historic nature."

PERSHING'S FORCE BREAKING CAMP

Supplies Moving North, Juarez Hears, but Funston Denies Withdrawal.

JUAREZ, Mexico, Jan. 22.—A Mexican courier arrived here tonight from Casas Grandes with an official message saying 161 motor trucks of the American expeditionary force left Colonia Dublan yesterday for Columbus, N. M., loaded to the top with camp equipment, supplies, ordnance and stores.

Troops of the American punitive expedition, about 2,500 men, were marching from El Valle to Colonia Dublan to-day, according to a message received from Casas Grandes. They will go into camp at Colonia Dublan for a rest before proceeding toward the border, the message added.

Ninety motor trucks which passed Casas Grandes Friday for El Valle were reported to have been loaded with infantry and to have started toward Colonia Dublan with cavalry guarding them. The information concerning the troops came from a source previously found reliable.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 22.—Gen. Funston late to-day denied the withdrawal of the Pershing expedition. The following statement was issued:

"American troops in Mexico will not start back toward the border until orders and orders have been issued."

"SARDINES" IN SUBWAY HINTS.

Passengers Answer Shonts's Appeal for Helpful Criticism.

It was announced yesterday at the office of Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, 165 Broadway, that "scores, perhaps hundreds" of letters had been received in response to Mr. Shonts's invitation to the public to send him "helpful suggestions or criticism" for the improvement of the subway service and "intelligent comment or criticism" concerning the elevated service. It is understood the Interborough officials were surprised and greatly pleased because such a large number of folks felt it their duty to take pen in hand and tell the company how it ought to run this city's subway service.

The Erie Railroad invited its commuters and others several years ago to tell what was the matter with the Erie and what the Erie could do to improve its service and the patrons of the road rose to the bait with a vengeance. Some of the replies were too good to keep, and the Erie officials, who appreciated jokes even on themselves, passed a lot of them along to the public.

It is expected that the Interborough officials will not be outdone by the Erie.

FIGHT CAUSES PANIC ON TRAIN.

Women Huddle in Corner of Car as Youth and Guard Struggle.

Two young men, who said they were Francis Farmer, a clerk of 17 West Sixty-third street and Edward Byrnes of 200 West Sixty-third street, were arrested early yesterday morning on a Sixth avenue elevated train at Seventy-second street. They were held by Magistrate Murphy in West Side court for further examination.

Policeman Allen, attracted by the shrieks of women, found the two prisoners in combat with a guard and a passenger, who were huddled in one end of the car screaming.

200,000 RUMANIANS LOST IN CAMPAIGN

Terrific Toll of Lives Taken by Teuton Invaders, According to Berlin Report.

FIGHTING IS DYING DOWN

German Advance in the Oltuz Valley Is Stopped by Russian Guns.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Nearly 200,000 prisoners of war have been taken in the Rumanian campaign thus far, says the Berlin Overseas News Agency in a report just issued. The tremendous Rumanian losses in killed and wounded are indicated by the statement that on less than a square mile of one battlefield 6,000 dead were counted.

The same review says that the few Rumanian divisions now in actual fighting—the greater part of the Rumanian army that survived in the Serech line reorganizing—are depleted from 30,000 to 25,000 men. Rumanian prisoners are quoted as authority for the statement.

Teuton advances in the Oltuz Valley to-day were stopped by the Russian fire and there was an outpost fight on Putna. On the remainder of the Russian front there was only scattered activity.

Importance of Nanceti.

Further details regarding the importance of Nanceti are given by a Berlin dispatch, which says that it was the strategic center of the Pundeni bridgehead position and covers the great iron bridge across the Serech, which is in its immediate vicinity. Snowstorms and fog are the reason for the relaxation of the Teuton effort on the Serech, this dispatch says. The official statements issued to-day on the Rumanian and Russian fronts follow:

German Front of Archduke Joseph.—In the eastern Carpathians outpost engagements, with a result successful to us, occurred at several places.

North of the Oltuz Valley there has been intermittent lively activity by artillery both sides.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen.—West of Pancu a hostile company attacked our protecting positions on the Putna. The attack was repulsed.

Front of Prince Leopold.—West of Friedrichstadt (Riga front) nocturnal attacks by Russian raiding detachments were repulsed.

The Russian Report.

Russian-Rumanian Front.—Enemy attempts to advance in the Oltuz Valley were repulsed. On the remainder of the front there was an exchange of fire.

Western Front.—On Sunday morning the Germans, two companies strong, attempted to advance in the sector of the village of Darov, on the Shars, southeast of Baranovitchi, but being stopped by our fire retired to their intrenchments.

In the direction of Kovel the enemy, with strong artillery and mine throwers, fired, bombarded our position on the Radka-Mirinskaya-Velik front, afterward taking the offensive with small detachments, and entered our trenches one and one-third miles south of Rudka-Mirinskaya. By the arrival of our reserves the enemy was promptly driven out and our position again restored.

In the region of Svidnik, on the Rojitch-Kovel railway and in the region of Stary-Mosor, our artillery conducted an intense fire on the enemy's wire entanglements and armored shelters. It was observed that the enemy was running from his first line trenches into the second, and assembling small groups of reserves.

The front report on the Caucasus front is as follows:

An attack by two Turkish battalions against our detachments east of Kemankas was repulsed.

In the Black Sea one of our submarines sank an enemy steamer and nine schooners near the Bosphorus.

Warned to Avoid Munitions Work.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The State Department to-day warned Americans who contemplate going to Great Britain to work elsewhere than in munitions plants, as permits from the British Board of Trade are essential. Several Americans recently have been detained on their arrival because employers had failed to secure the necessary permits.

GERMAN PLOT IN LEAK AT MORGAN'S

Brief in Burns Trial Involves Lawyer Associated With Ambassador Bernstorff.

CLIFTON MAKES DENIAL

Former Confidential Employee of Bank Testifies He Gave Accused Information.

Back of the conspiracy through which the communications of France and England with their American agent, J. P. Morgan & Co., leaked outside the bank was a plot that transcended the greed of munitions contractors, a plot that was engineered in behalf of the German Empire. This was the substance of a brief submitted yesterday by the defense to the Justice of the Court of Special Sessions when Martin Clifton, the Morgan house and William J. Burns, the detective, were called to trial. They were charged with taking, copying and publishing private papers from the office of Seymour & Seymour in the Equitable Building on March 16, 1916.

The brief sets forth:

"In the early fall of 1915 a faithless employee of the Morgan firm, intent upon personal profit, entered into a compact with a lawyer practicing at the seat of government by which inside information concerning the firm's business on behalf of the British and French Governments, including the character and extent of their requirements and the details in connection, was to be imparted to the lawyer, who curiously enough happened at that time to be not only counsel for the German Government in a litigation then and still pending but a personal friend and fellow club member of the German Ambassador."

German Embassy Appraised.

"Pursuant to this unholy confederacy the Washington lawyer received from his co-conspirator, as he himself has admitted, by word of mouth or sending memoranda to Washington a fund of intimate knowledge amply sufficient to appraise the German Embassy of the contents with which the Morgan firm had placed orders, the time approximately of deliveries and also the date of probable shipments."

"This was a matter of common knowledge that this was the period during which certain manufacturers of munitions encountered unusual and unexpected difficulties, and that the German Government, in order to meet these difficulties, was endeavoring to obtain munitions from the United States. The discovery by Morgan & Co., through the investigation of the Burns agency, of copies of the bank's confidential advice in the office of Seymour & Seymour terminated the difficulty."

Testimony taken during the day bore on this phase, that forms the backbone of the brief. The defense put on the stand just before closing Samuel Paul, formerly private secretary to the head of the export department of Morgan & Co. He admitted he put information that came to him in his office capacity at the disposal of John W. Clifton, a Washington lawyer.

After the adjournment Clifton was seen by reporters. Without any prompting from the newspaper men he assumed the allusions to the lawyer who conducted litigation for the German Embassy pointed at him. He said:

"That statement is wholly untrue. I have some of the legal business of the German Embassy, litigation that has to do with the Appam case. However, I did not assume that work until February 21, 1916. Before I did so I communicated with Secretary Lansing and with the British Embassy. I was informed in both offices that my work for the German Ambassador would not prejudice the friendship I hold with both of them."

Clifton has been subpoenaed by the defense and probably will be a witness next Friday morning when the case is resumed.

Frederick Seymour, the first witness called for the State, aided little to the story he told before in the John Doe inquiry conducted last year before Chief Magistrate McAdoo.

The State rested after his testimony. When the motion for the dismissal of the complaint had been denied by Justice French, Collins and Garvan the

BLUE SKY WS IN 29 STATES VALID

Supreme Court Holds Constitutionality Anti-Get Rich Quick.

INJUNCTIONS SOLVED

Sale of Doubtful Securities May Be Forbidden Protect Citizen.

DENIAL BY BERNSTORFF.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Called blue sky laws of Ohio, Michigan and South Dakota, regulating the sale of securities and designed to bar high quick schemes, were upheld yesterday by the Supreme Court in far reaching decisions affecting far laws in twenty-six other States.

Justice McKenna handed down the opinion of the court to Justice McReynolds alone dissenting opinion. He admits that such statutes curb and burden legitimate trade, but holds that the interests of the public are not paramount to police power of States to protect citizens from fraud. Federal courts suspend enforcement of the laws are dissolved.

The laws do not attempt to prohibit unwise investments, but give authorities, through security officers or banking superintendents, authority to forbid sale within State borders securities which officials believe result in fraud upon investors.

Based on "Model" Bill.

The Michigan and South Dakota statutes were patterned upon the "model" blue sky bill drafted by the National Association of Attorneys General, which is the model for the laws in several other States.

"That securities are instruments of commerce and as such exempt from State regulation and subject only to federal supervision was the principal contention of bankers, stock exchange corporations attacking the laws. Investment Bankers' Association of America, through former Attorney-General Wickham, appeared in the nation attacking the statutes.

"Prevention of deception is within competency of government," said Justice McKenna. "The intangibility of securities, being representatives of property in distant States, and the integrity of the dealers in them and the information they are required to give."

Requirement Not Unreasonable.

"This assurance the States deemed necessary for their welfare to require and that requirement is not unreasonable or inappropriate."

"We cannot stay the hands of Government upon a consideration of the impolicy of its legislation. Every new regulation of business meets challenge. But the policy of a State and its expression in laws must vary with circumstances."

"The statutes burden honest business, it is true, but burden only that under its forms dishonest business may not be done. Expense may thereby be caused and inconvenience, but to arrest the power of the State by such considerations would make it impotent to discharge its functions. It costs something to be governed."

Montana's Robust Industry.

ROUNDEB, Mont., Jan. 22.—The Milling of bobcats for their pelts is becoming a source of industry in the Bull Mountains, where the cats are said to be unusually numerous this year. The pelts are worth from \$2.50 to \$4 each, and shipments are regularly made to Eastern fur houses.

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GERMAN CRUISER OFF ARGENTINA

Montevideo Has Report the Vineta, Supposed Raider, Was Sighted.

SAYS 'SCOURGE' WAS SUNK

British Warship Rumored to Have Destroyed Terror of Seas.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 22.—Unverified reports were received to-day in maritime circles at Montevideo, Uruguay, that the German cruiser Vineta had been sighted at sea off Bahia Blanca, Argentina. The Vineta has been reported as the German raider active in the south Atlantic.

La Prensa publishes a despatch from Rio Janeiro saying that according to a cablegram received at Pernambuco the British cruiser Glasgow has sunk a German commerce raider 130 miles off Para. No details are given.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 22.—The Minister of Marine said to-day that he had received no confirmation of the report that the British cruiser Glasgow had sunk a German commerce raider, and that he did not credit it.

Suspicious Vessels British.

The Minister said he had reason to believe that the two merchant vessels and two auxiliaries reported as having been sighted off the northern coast of Brazil were British vessels which are operating outside territorial waters.

Earlier press reports were to the effect that these vessels, some of which were said to be flying the American flag, were German raiders. The Marine Ministry has ordered the establishment of a patrol by cruisers off the coast between Pernambuco and Maranhao, and has detailed another warship to assist in the work.

Referring to a rumor that the crew of the German gunboat Ider had made its escape, the Minister said he regarded it as untrue.

Captured Sailors Leave for N. Y.

Eight American sailors from the British steamer St. Theodore, captured by a German raider; an American sailor from the Minnie, and two Dutch sailors, a Russian and one Norwegian of the crew of the St. Theodore embarked for Pernambuco aboard the British steamer Francis, bound for New York.

The crews of the Minnie and Francis will embark to-morrow on the high steamer Hollandia, bound for New York. The Japanese steamer Hudson, which brought the crews of some ships that fell victims to the German raider, left to-day for New York.

Sailors Berlin If Any American.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—Inquiry has been made of Germany as to whether any Americans among the prisoners brought in by the German raider were taken to the Vineta. The inquiry was made in the press reports and not on any official information which has come to the Department.

On a rumor that the armed ship issue, the root of the whole question of the country and German ships was widely divergent. Each side says, must be decided entirely on its own merits, but out of all the ships that have recently arisen it is not possible to enunciate a general rule. It is stated,

SUBMARINES WATCH.

Entente Submarines Sent to Bermuda to Join Fleet.

As a result of the raids on allied shipping by German commerce destroyers in the Atlantic, the British armored cruiser, Leviathan, of 14,000 tons, and four British and two Italian submarines have been added to the warships at the British naval base at Bermuda, according to passengers arriving here yesterday on the steamship Bermuda.

The submarine and the cruiser joined the half dozen light French and British cruisers stationed at St. George late last week. Although the island is under the protection of the British, it is under strict martial law, it has been reported that the submarines are to play an important part in guarding the southwestern transatlantic sea lanes. It is reported that the submarines were assembled at Halifax and made their way to Bermuda and their own power.

ITALIAN FRONT LESS ACTIVE.

Austrian Artillery Fire Dies Down on Whole Line.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The official announcement of the Italian War Office says:

The activity of the enemy's artillery has been limited along the whole front. Our batteries shelled enemy barracks in the Luganosi district. There was also the usual exchange of communication of the enemy's lines of communication.

On the Carso enemy reconnaissance parties were attacked and dispersed.

Shirts!

The call to-day is "shirts!"

5474 of 'em.

Mostly shirts for business wear—plain and plaid—negligees with stiff cuffs.

All sizes 13½ to 18.

\$1.15 now for \$1.50 shirts

\$1.35 now for \$2.00 shirts

\$1.85 now for \$2.50 shirts

\$2.65 now for \$3.50 shirts

\$3.85 now for \$5.00 shirts

Suits—men's, youths' and boys'. All of them now show substantial savings.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. "The Four Corners" Broadway at Warren

Broadway at 24th St. Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

A WONDERFUL YEAR!

To the Policy-holding Owners of the Prudential Insurance Company of America:

During 1916 your Company issued OVER FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY-ONE AND ONE-HALF MILLION DOLLARS of paid-for life insurance at the lowest expense-rate in your Company's history. This is the largest year's business ever paid for by The Prudential. The gain in insurance in force was \$283,000,000.

Although your Company is but forty-one years old, you are now the holders of 15,000,000 policies, representing a total insurance in force of OVER THREE BILLION DOLLARS.

Since your Company was organized it has paid to its policyholders the great sum of \$428,000,000, including more than \$28,750,000 not called for in any way by the policy contracts. The 1916 payments to policyholders were over \$47,278,000.

This wonderful growth and these remarkable figures reflect anew the confidence the insuring public has in The Prudential, its aims, its achievements and its service.

Wm. A. Snyder



The Prudential Insurance Company of America

Incorporated in the State of New Jersey
Home Office, Newark Branch Offices in All Leading Cities

"It is a Pleasure to Appoint Your Company Executor and Trustee"

Thus wrote a prominent New York attorney recently to an officer of the Bankers Trust Company, and he added:

"Unless otherwise directed by the testator we never prepare a will without naming a trust company executor."

Certainly you can not do